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gives rise to the cases against physicians and drugless practitioners. One misses the vigorous analysis and criticism of Bishop. A fuller statement of the actual case law on the subject could also have been given if a freer use had been made of the English authorities on the subject.

A. M. K.

DIGEST OF THE LAW OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF REAL PROPERTY. By C. P. Berry. Geo. I. Jones, 202 S. Clark St., Chicago. 1915. pp. xlv, 657. \$6.50 del'd.

The author says that his observation of lawyers searching for authorities in the St. Louis Law Library led him to believe that an unusual amount of time was wasted by them in this work, and that the present compilation was the result of a desire to save them some of this labor. This modest aim he has fulfilled. He has searched not only the American, but also the English, Canadian, Scotch, and Irish reports for cases dealing with this rapidly growing subject. The result is not a text book but a digest of cases. We do not know of any more convenient source to ascertain, for example, what is a private dwelling within the meaning of a covenant that only a private dwelling shall be built on land, than chapter XI of Mr. Berry's book. Again, the chapter on "Persons Against Whom Restrictions May Be Enforced," contains in a convenient form an abstract of the modern decisions following *Tulk v. Moxhay*, which have completely revolutionized the doctrine with respect to the running of covenants. Mark Twain boasted of having described a gladiatorial combat without quoting Byron's "butchered to make a Roman holiday." Mr. Berry has achieved equal distinction in writing on restrictions on the use of real property without mentioning *Spencer's Case*. Even with respect to the citation of recent cases, however, the author has not attained completeness. We note, for example, the omission of *Fraser v. Bentel* (1911), 161 Cal. 390, and what is more important, that of *Hodge v. Sloan* (1887), 107 N. Y. 244, which we believe more nearly expresses the true gospel than does *Norcross v. James* (1885), 140 Mass. 188, a case digested by Mr. Berry. The case of *Millborn v. Lyons* (1914), 2 Ch. Div. 231, which points out an important limitation on the doctrine of the leading case of *Rogers v. Hosegood*, was probably reported too late to be included in the collection. In spite of its incompleteness (and in justice to the author it must be said that he does not claim to be exhaustive), Mr. Berry's compilation will prove a useful supplement to Mr. Sims' valuable text book, *Covenants Running with the Land*, which emphasizes the legal as opposed to the equitable treatment of covenants. The author is to be commended for his practice of giving the date of each decision.

City attorneys should find interest in the recent case of *Cusack v. City of Chicago*, decided by the Illinois Superior Court on the constitutionality of the Chicago billboard ordinance, printed as an addendum to this work.

O. K. M.